Mrs. Maybrick to End Her Imprisonment Next Year.

HISTORY OF HER CASE

Was Sentenced to Death on Charge of Poisoning Her Husband and Sentence Was Commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, March 23.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman, who was convicted at Liverpool in 1889, on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Algburts, by arsente, and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released in 1904. The announcement comes from the Home Office, which now au thorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the postponement of the trial of the lawauit bearing upon the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, and West Virginia, until she is able to nally testify.

personally testify.

Those who are in a position to know, easy that Home Secretary Akers-Douglass has shown great courtesy in connection with the suits now pending in America; that the decision to release Mrs. Maybrick was entirely due to efforts on this side of the Atlantic, and that Ambassador Herbert had never been called upon to the this matter. act in this matter.

dor Herbert had never been called upon to act in this matter.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Forence Elizabeth Chandler, and a member of a well known and prosperous southern family, was married July 27, 1831, in St. James Church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was then eighteen years of age, vivacious and beautiful, and a social asvorite. Her husband was over forty years old. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Maybrick became ill, and a few days later he died. His brothers investigated his death, and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of physicians sworo Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of arsenic poisoning. The defense held that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick died of twenty was sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Flizjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the Jury, who said it was impossible for them to find her guilty in the face of the medical evidence. He died some time later in a mad-house.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction her mother, the Baroness E. Von Roques, has been unremitting in her attempts to obtain the prisoner's release, in which she has been alded by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russel of Kilhowen, chief Justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed that the eminent lawyer was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that all the recent American.

vinced that she ought never to have n convicted, and it has been generally erstood that all the recent American assadors to the Court of St. James, done everything possible to obtain Maybrick's pardon. The failure of Maybrick to testify in the suits ing in the United States would cause d interest in large tracts of land sit-ted in Kentucky, Virginia and West

WASHINGTON, March 23.-Mrs. May ASHINGTON, March 35—Mrs. any-cks attorneys in this city received cablegram from the American Em-sy in London, confirming the news of forthcoming release, and adding she uld be liberated in July, 1904.

THE MANN BILL

Some Arguments in Favor of its Passage by the Legislature.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—The amount of editorial space which has been given by The Times-Dispatch to the discussion of the liquor question, and the great effort it has made to prevent the passage of the "Mann bill" and to justify its course in so doing shows that it is aware of the gravity of the situation.

A multitude of citizens of the State men and women who represent largely the caurch, the school and the home, are thoroughly aroused on the question of the licensed saloon. Three great religious bodies in the State—the Baptist Association, the Disciples' Convention and the Methodist Conference—and the Bay. Asseciation, the Disciples' Convention and the Methodist Conference—and the Bapist, Presbyterian and Methodist religious press have all spoken out and demanded the passage of the "Mann bill." Thousands of cilizens from every part of the State have petitioned the Legislature to pass the bill. That the majority of the voters of the State wish the bill to be passed will readily be believed, if one travels through the country districts, It has been a matter of great concern that a paper like The Times-Dispatch, usually a strong advocate of peace and order, and of the right of local self-government, should appear in this instance to array liself against the wishes of the great masses of the people concerned, and should strive to prevent them from having direct control of their neighborhood life. The writer can hardly believe that The Times-Dispatch has heard a full statement of the reasons for the passage of ment of the reasons for the passage of the bill, and having read all the edito-rials of The Times-Disputch, I would reapectfully present the position of some of those who think the bill should pass NOT GOODNESS BY LEGISLATION.

spectfully present the position of some of those who think the bill should pass. NOT GOODNESS BY LEGISLATION.

One of the arguments which has been advanced against the bill is that "men cannot be made sober and good by law," and it is assumed that this is the purpose of the bill. The ministers and Christian workers of the State of Virginia have given more time and thought to the question of how to made men good than any one class of persons, certainly a great deal more than the saloon-keepers and their defenders, and they are fully aware of the fact that the law does not make a man good. If it did, the whole world would be good, for God has given laws which would surely save the world, if it could be saved by law, but still God has given Has laws, and although they do not prevent all law violations, they are not repealed. There is no thought in the mind of any advocate of the "Mann bill" that we are going to make men gober by law, and it looks like an attempt to becloud the issue and to arouse prejudice, when that idea is advanced as the opinion of the advocates of the bill. There is not one sentence, clause or phrase in the bill which alms to make men good by law.

OBJECT OF THE BILL.

The object of the bill is to better the conditions surrounding our country homes, to remove unnecessary opportunities for waste and crime, to make yice as hideous as possible, and to abolish a standing menace to the civil and economic life of the people. In short, The Times Dispatch has utterly falled to understand the spirit of the people in the matter, if it believes that it is nothing but a foolish, senti-

law, or that it is a movement even to keep men from drinking simply for the sake of the drinkers themselves, alithough it is believed that it will keep the great impority of our young men in the country from forming the drink habit.

TO ABOLISH PUBLIC NUISANCIA.

But the purpose of this movement is to abolish a public nuisance, to place this matter so entirely under the control of the people in every neighborhood that the responsible, voting elizens shall determine not only whether liquor shall be sold at all, but if sold at all, where it shall be sold, and by whom it shall be sold. The question as to whether it is best for my personal, spiritual and eternal welfare to keep a saloon, to sell or to drink liquor is a matter for the individual conscience to settle; the preacher and the leacher work there, present their motives, and the civil law has no right to interfere. But the question as to whether a certain business is damaging to the mersis of a community, State or nation, and the question to the comfort, property and life of the citizens of a community, is a matter for the civil government to settle, and the body of the citizens, not the preachers and teachers alone, work there. THE LICENSED SALOON IS A PUBLIC NUISANCE. It is a powder magazine, standing night and day in the midst of the community, a damage to the property right of every citizen, and a threat to the lives of himself and his family.

SALOON DEMORALIZES LAHOR. SALOON DEMORALIZES LABOR.

SALOON DEMORALIZES LAHOR.
All persons who have to employ men know too well the truth of this statement. The best negro hands I have ever had have been rendered worthless by the saloons. One illustration will suffice. The Lake Shore Railroad told the people of Collingwood, Ohio, that they would spend another million dollars on their shops there if the town would vote out the saloon, but they would not do so otherwise, as they could not control their labor well enough to Justify the oxpenditure if the saloon remaind. The enditure if the soloon remaind. saloon went. The saloon interferes with the industrial life of every community where it is found.
IT DAMAGES PROPERTY.



It Is Always a

PLEASANT REFLECTION TO KNOW,

After buying anything, that you have a real genuine bargain. The reason we do so business is that we study hard the needs and ideas of our customers, and then visit all the markets to get exactly what they want at the lowest possible prices consistent with good goods.



New Arrivals.

Baby Carriages,

Mattings,

and World Renowned Alaska Refrigerators

are, on account of the overcrowded condition of our store, making us sell a great many of our genuine bargains at even lower prices than usual—making it a good time

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dence portion of a city without damaging the value of the surrounding property. The courts of Indiana have recently held that the "establishment and maintonance of the saloon on the adjoining lot and within ten feet of a residence, where drinking people are invited to assemble and do assemble to drink intexteating liquors, with all the incidents usually attendant, upon such a place, is an illegal, unreasonable and unjustifiable use of property to the injury of another, and which the law donominates as a nulsance." Should a saloon be planted in some places in the west end of Richmond, there would be a storm of indignation. A saloon in the country damages the value of every farm near by, rendering it difficult for the farmer to control his labor, subjecting his property to depredations of lonfers and drunten men, destroying the privacy of his family life, compelling him to stay at home to protect his property and family, and so hindering him in the free use of his time. And, moreover, it affects injuriously every other business in the community. The town council of Blackstone at one time put a prohibitory license of \$100 on merrygorounds to protect the morchants of the place. The negroes would make a frolle of it every evening, and waste all of their wages instead of paying their bills. It does not need any argument with well-informed men to prove that the saloon affects injuriously, overy other business in the community, and that every with well-informed men to prove that the saloon affects injuriously every other business in the community, and that every deliar spent there is drawn out of the legitimate and helpful branches of trade and industry. Every other business is better when there is no saloon.

IT INCREASES TAXES.

Carroll D. Wright, our foremost and most reliable statistician, says that for every dollar paid into the civil treasury by the saloon, twenty dollars are paid out to met the results of the saloon, in out to met the results of the saloon, in pauporism, insanity and orime. Mr. Gladstone, who was the greatest chan-cellor of the exchequer England has ever had, declared: "The liquor traffic is fraught with more ovil to the State than war, pestilence and famine com-bined." Our own Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in the world, highest judicial authority in the world, has apolen positively more than once. In 1887 the court said: "For we cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the fact, escapitally the disarder. tablished by statistics, that the disorder tablished by satisfies, that the disorder, pauperism and orime prevalent in the country are in large measure directly traceable to this cvil."

In 1800 the court said: "By the general concurrence of opinion of every

civilized and Christian community, there are row sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors in small quantities to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributa ble to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any

by any one, without giving Supreme Court spoke without knowledge when it referred to the statistics on this point. The saloon increases the taxes by filling the pauper houses, insane asylums, jalls and poni-tentiaries, by increasing court exponses, and by changing the man who should help to say taxes that a pauper, a lung help to pay taxes into a pauper, a luna tle or a criminal. The taxes are not paid

But these are not the only reasons for the uprising of the citizens against the They are sufficient to explain it. but there is another fact to be added which the Supreme Court rightly says is within the knowledge of all, that "the within the knowledge of all, that "the public safety is endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks," and disorder, violence, rape, and murder are more largely "attributeble to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source." The newspapers are filled with accounts of crimes wrought by men under the influence of liquor. They happen so often that it is not necessary to cite special cases. The Ohicago Tribune, which makes a special report of such things, says that it had "peports of at least sixty murders eports of at least sixty murders It had "reports of at least sixty murders growing out of the celebration of Christmas. It is likely that as many more were committed in places remote from the railrond. Most of these affrays are the direct outcome of drinking, and nearly all of them are reported from small places." This gives an estimate of one hundred and twenty murders from drinking during Christmas alone, and the SUPREMIE COURT LOCATES THE BYIL IN THE RITTAIL SALOON." Now this thing does not affect the saloon-keepdoes not affect the saloon-keep affects every man, woman, and child in the community. I have been driving quietly along a country road, and I, have had three or four men, crazy with drink, pour out of a saloon and fire off their pistols. and sond the saloon and fire off their pistols. pour out of a saloon and fire off their pistols, and send their bullets whistling around me. I have had a negro to come around my home, with just enough liquor to make him a fool, with a pistol and razor in his pocket, causing me to waste my time and to endanger my life and limb. Why should I have my personal security endangered in this way? What security endangered in this way? What good will it do my family and my friends that there is a law against drunkenness, and that a man can be arrested if he gots drunk? I do not want him to get drunk and compel me to run the risk of his being arrested before he malms or kills me, or before he injures my wife or my children. And this feeling is in the breasts of thousands of Virginia men and women. They see no reason why their lives should be endangered; they see no reason why their wives and daughters should fear to drive or walk on the quiet should fear to drive or walk on the quiet

reason why their wives and adagnites should fear to drive or walk on the quiet country road lest some creature, who has been changed into a reckless brute by liquor, should solze and ravish them. It is too late to arrest them after their assaults and murders have been committed. It is puerile to say that there is a law against drunkenness, especially in the country, where there are no officers near by. The SOURCE of the mischief, the licensed saloon, is the thing to destroy. In view of these facts, a great multitude of the citizens of Virginia believe and assert that no license to sell ilquor at any place should be granted to any man until it is clearly proven that a majority of the citizens want that man to sell ilquor at a certain specified place. The Mann bill has been drawn to meet this view.

MANN BILL.

MIANN BILL.

QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE DIS-RICT OR TOWN IN WHICH THE PRIVILEGE IS SOUGHT TO BE EX-ERCISED ARE IN FAVOR OF THE APPLICATION, THAT THE SALE OF ARDENT. SPIRITS AT THAT PLACE WILL NOT BE CONTRARY TO A SOUND PUBLIC POLICY, OR INJURI-OUS TO THE MORALS, OR THE MA-TERIAL INTEREST OF THEE COM-MUNITY, the Court may grant such a license." license."

It will be seen that there are several provisions added to the law, but all of them are intended to define more clearly the man and the place, and to give the people more voice in the decision. The first provision requires that the person applying for the license shall personally attend to the business This is intended to hold the person to whom license is granted to strict accountability for the management of the business. It will prevent a man who lives in the Valley of Virginia and runs a saloon there, from running saloons in Crewe and Blackstone also, and putting in clerks to carry on the business (as has been done).

POLICE PROTECTION.

also, and putting in clerks to curry on the business (as has been done).

POLICE PROTECTION.

This is a sprevision based on experience. No salcon should be itensed unless a policeman is paid to look after its work. If the State licenses salcons to make men foolish, crazy and brutal, then it should provide protection so far as possible to decont and sober citizens from the acts of the brutes it has licensed the salcon to make. The country road is not for the use of the salcon and its patrons alone; it is for the use of men, women and it is for the use of men, women and children who have matters of impor-tance to attend to. They should not be hindered by the saloon. Police protection

is a just amendment.
INJURIOUS TO MORAL OR MATE-

hindered by the smooth folice protections is a just amendment.

INJURIOUS TO MORAL OR MATERIAL INTEREST

This clause in the bill leaves to the discretion of the judge to determine whether there are moral and material interests which will be injured by the saloon If our judges are fit to pass upon questions pertaining to the property reputation, and life of our citizens, they are certainly fit to pass on this phase of the saloon question, and the man who says this is too great power to place in the hands of judges should take their other broad powers from them.

MAJORITY PETITION.

This provision has been more fully discussed than any other, and is indeed the main provision. It reads as follows: "And. If it shall further plainly appear to the satisfaction of the court that a majority of the qualified voters of the district or town in which the privilege is sought to be exercised are in favor of the application." This provision is not intended to supersede the present local option law. It is intended to carry that principle farther, if the people of a town or district decide in favor of permitting license, this provision gives them the right to say what man shall sell liquor and where he shall sell it. There are mon who are not opposed to the sale of liquor everywhere, but who are in favor of selecting the men and places. The Times-Dispatch has recently been writing about disorderly bars. This provision would settle that matter. If a man had been keeping a disorderly place, he sould be keept out or a license by a simple refusal to sign. This is a far better method than to appear in court to oppose lim.

BURDEN OF PROOF ON SALOONS. BURDEN OF FROM
But the groat gain in this provision is
But the groat gain in this provision is
that it throws the burden of proof where
that it throws the galoon. The saloon It belongs, on the saloon. The saloon is a public nuisance. As matters now stand, the law licenses the saloon unless the people fight the application, or unless they call for a local option election. The adoption of this provision of the "Mann bill" will allow no single license to be granted until the man who wants to keep the saloon has proven that the people want him to have the license. He wants the privilege to keep a saloon. This requires him to prove that the people want it. Is this fair? Is it just? Is it in accordance with the best interests of the geople of the State?

LIQUOR DEALERS' RIGHTS.

interests of the people of the State?

LIQUOR DEALERS' RIGHTS.

Is this fair to the liquor dealer? Is it not an infringement upon his rights? Has not a man a right to sell liquor if he so desires? No! he lias not. On account of the character of the business, a citizen has no hiberent right to sell intoxicating liquor by retail. This question has been forever decided in this country by the United States Supreme Court. As carly as 183 the court said: "No one can claim a license to retail spirits as a matter of right. Under the law a discretion is to be exercised, not only as regards the individuals who apply, but also as to the number who shall be licensed in each town." In 189 the court said: "There is no inherent right in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquor by retail. It is not a privilege of a citizen of the State or of a citizen of the United States. As it is a business attended with danger to the community, it may, as already said, be ontirely prohibited or be permitted under such conditions as will limit to the utmost its evils." Saloon-keepers enanot compiain that the "Mann bill" takes away any of their rights. It leaves it to the majority of the citizens to say whether this privilege shall be granted to any man.

LIQUOR DRINKERS' RIGHTS. LIQUOR DEALERS' RIGHTS.

I have not seen the full text of this bill published in The Times-Dispatch. To be accurate, it is not a bill, but is simply an amendment to the present law. The law is given from the point where the amendment being in capitals.

"If the Court be fully satisfied, upon the hearing of the testimony for and against the applicant in a first person to conduct such business, and that he will keep an orderly house, and that he will keep an orderly house, and that he will keep an orderly house, and that he will personal that the place at which it is to be conducted is a suitable, convenient, and appropriate place for conducting such a business, and now it is a statisfied, and that the place at which it is to be conducted by a suitable, convenient, and appropriate place for conducting such a business, and now it is a statisfied, and that the place at which it is to be conducted by a suitable, convenient, and appropriate place for conducting such a business, and now it is point. The part of the suitable, convenient, and appropriate place for conducting such a business, and now it is point. The part is where it is a suitable, convenient, and appropriate place for conducting such a business. AND ONE AT WHICH POLICE PROCEEDING THE SALOON AS TEXT OF THE SALOON OF MY PERSONAL LIFE SALOON. The SATISFACTION OF THE SALOON. The Times-Dispatch claims that the saloon has a right to eat where i please, and it is not specified in the total place at which it is to be conducted in that they are on imprognable and the personal place for conducting such a business, and that it is point. The place is a suitable, convenient, and appropriate place for conducting such a business.

AND ONE AT WHICH POLICE PROCEEDING THE SALOON AS TEXT OF THE SALOON OF THE SALOON. The INTERPRETATION OF THE SALOON. The INTERPRET

should be licensed in order that men may drink "to their comfort." That is the only alm of license, that men who want it may drink "to their comfort." I claim, and thousands with me claim, that the saloon should not be granted a license, because it invades our personal liberty, the security of our property and life, and that it is licensed greatly to OUIt PER-BONAL DISCOMFORT. We claim that our personal liberty is just as sacred in the eyes of the law as the liberty of the dram drinkdr, and that if the saloon destroys our personal liberty, we have as much right to demand its prohibition as The Times-Dispatch has to demand that it be licensed. LET THIS ISSUE BE CLEAR. This is not an argument from a preacher's or a fanatic's standpoint, This is a citizen's argument—a citizen standing on his own rights before the law. One pays: "I have a right to an open saloon, that I may drink to my comfort." The other says: "I have a right to close that saloon, that my pusiness be not hindered, that my property be not impaired, that my personal safety be not endangered. Business, property and safety are more important than your comfort. but nevertheless, if you and the saloon-keeper can prove that a majority of the citizens want him to keep the saloon at this place, if he can get a majority of them to sign a petition that he be granted'a license, then he will have a logal right to do so, but he miss tree in fact before he can claim any such right." Hear the Supreme then he will have a legal right to do so, but he must prove the fact before he can claim any such right." Hear the Supreme Court on this very point:

liquor drinkers have to lose "their comfort."

CITIZENS' RIGHTS.

Is the "Mann bill" fair to the community? Most assuredly. It leaves the matter upon the consciences of the people. They settle the question every year. If they have had saloons, or a saloon kept by certain parties at certain places, and they are satisfied, they can sign the petition again. If they do not like the way in which the saloon has been conducted or the location, they can refuse to sign. The bill will cause saloon keepers that do obtain license to observe the law and to keep orderly houses. In case the cry of the liquor sellers that "prohibition does not prohibit' has any weight with the people, they can then sign the petition and allow the saloon to return, but in case they believe that it is like all the laws in the Bible, and all in the Virginia Code, likely to be violated sometimes, they will try to have officers who will try to enforce this law as well as any others.

BLIND TIGERS.

No law has ever yet been enacted which is not violated. There is a law against

COMPARED NAME OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER unless the artistic reporter, who attends the court of Justice John in Richmond, reports incorrectly, there is much drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Richmond. Law is enacted as an expression of the will of the people. It does not enforce itself. If it is violated, it says punishment must follow, and The Times-Dispatch in sists that violation of law should be punished. But the fact that drunenness and disorderly conducts exists in Richmond does not cause a demand for the REPEAL of the law. It causes a demand for the ENFORCEMENT of the law. The drunkards may plead to be allowed to enjoy a "good old drink," and say it is necessary for "their comfort," but the law is not repealed. So the existence of "bilind tigers" is no reason for a repeal of the law against salcons. If the majority as expressed in law is defied, then the remedy is "LAW ENFORCEMENT." (In passing I would mention that in my speech before the Finance Committee I said that if I must take my choice, that I prefered to have "bilind tigers," which could not see all the boys, rather than to have red, open-eyed tigers, which could see everybody. Your reporter made me say exactly the opposite). The "Mann bill' leaves this whole matter with the citizens of the inswinds which could say that not only do I think that the "Mann bill" is fair.

claim any such right." Hear the Supreme Court on this very point:

DRINKING PROPER SUBJECT OF
LEGISLATION.
"It is urged that, as the liquors are used as a boverage, and the injury following them, if taken in excess, is volumentally inflicted and is confined to the party offending, their sale should be without restrictions, the contention being that what a man shall drink, equally with what a man shall drink, equally with what he should eat, is not properly matter for legislation.

"There is in this position an assumption of the fact which does not exist, that when the liquors are taken in excess the injuries are confined to the party offending. The injury, it is true, first fulls upon him in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens, and in self-abasement, which it creates. But, as it leads to neglect of business and waste of property and general demornilization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. "By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian committy, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons

Indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source."

In this decision of the highest court of our country, composed of able lawyers, the opinion itself delivered by Justice Field, is the answer to every argument advanced by The Times-Dispatch, and the key note of the position of the antisaloon men. WHAT A MAN SHALL DRINK IS A PROPER SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION, WHENEVER IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE INJURIES WHICH RESULT FROM DRINKING ARE NOT CONFINED TO THE PARTY DRINKING.

The following statement appeared in The Times-Dispatch of March 19th; "But where one man abuses liquor and makes a nog of himself, and makes a criminal of himself through its use thousands drink it in moderation, to their comfort and

a hog or himself, and makes a nulsance of himself, and makes a criminal of himself through its use thousands drink it in moderation, to their comfort and without harm either to thomselve or others." I try to measure my words when I write, but I do not believe I have ever seen a more extravagant, and in my judgment, misleading statement. It is made directly in the face of the facts of business and social life. The insurance companies and railrond companies both deny it by their regulations on the use of liquor. "Thousands use it WITHOUT HARM to themselves or others!" The Times-Dispatch can never more accuse the prohibitionists of extreme statements, for they have never gone beyond this. It is clearly evident that The Times-Dispatch is not acquainted with the awful facts in the case, and therefore cannot appreciate how greatly the liquor selfers and liquor drinkers have infringed upon the personal rights of others, and what stern determination there is to protect OUR rights even if we disturb somewhat the right to from the right to their comfort." As I said above, the issue is joined. It is the right to drink against the right to protect property and life. The Times-Dispatch and its followers may chim "their comfort" for the lovers of liquor, but the intelligent, sober sentiment of this State has come to the conclusion that some rights are more important than the right so drink to one's comfort, and they are going to maintain their rights even if the liquor sellers and liquor drinkers have to lose "their comfort."

CITIZENS' RIGHTS.

Is the "Mann bill" fair to the communication.

Again. The House Committee for Courts of Justice yesterday afternoon heard argument on the bill offered in the House by Hon, John J. Owen, of Prince Edward, designed to require commission merchants to be more prompt and elaborate in the matter of making their returns for produce handled and sold by them, and passed it by at the request of the patron. This is believed to be the end of the matter, as it is not thought the measure will be pressed any further. Mr. Owen was on hand, and spoke briefly

Officaso, Int., 5002 Indiana Avenue, Sept. 25, 1902.

Wine of Cardul is superior to anything I have ever tried for irregularities. Three years ago I noticed that I became irregular but I paid little attention to it. Gradually the trouble became serious and affected my general boath. The flow became scanty and very painful and I sught the doctor's aid. I soon found, however, that his prescriptions did not have the desired effect and when a friend recommended Wine of Cardul I decided to try if and precured a bottle. It helped me at once and I felt greatly encouraged when I noticed the change for the botter. At my next menstrual period the pain was less and the flow botter and within four months I was perfectly well, regular and without pain.

This is over a year ago

This is over a year ago.

and I have not suffered any paths or trouble since. Accept my sincere thanks for Justo Adelesses. Accept my sincere thanks for your efficient remedy.

Irregularities

Because Wine of Cardui cures women so simply, so quickly and so effectively it is the favorite medicine of women today. This medicine brings women health and freedom from sickness by the most simple process—Nature's own way.

While physicians examine and operate, Wine of Cardui works a cure without the humiliating publicity of an operation or the danger of the use of a knife.

Wine of Cardui strikes at the root of female trouble. It regulates the menstrual flow, making the function regular and healthy, an aid to health instead of a menace. A profuse flow weakens the blood and suppression poisons it. Wine of Cardui, by regulating the flow, gives life and strength to all the generative organs. Bearing down pains disappear and ovarian pains and weakness give way to health.

If you are suffering female weakness you should look after your case at once. All the organs are in sympathy and you cannot tell what a simple case of irregularity will run into if you let it alone.

Go to your druggist today and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui. Take it in your home, in private, and you will thank Miss Adams for her advice.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms. The Ladies' Ad-

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Ad-

Chandeliers Baths

impaired.

In conclusion I would say that not only do I think that the "Mann full" is fair and right and should pass, but that I think that a ney and stringent bill should be passed, that will secure the better en-

try, must protect our prosecutive, must protect our personal right to safety for our property and life from the saloon and its advocates. They must understand that they cannot drink to "their comfort," if in the judgment of a majority of the citizons it is to the PUBLIC DISCOMFORT. This majority petition law is not imported from Maine or Kanssos, but is based on the law in Mississippi, the hot-bed of secession, the home of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Dávis opposed the law, but the people of the State, under the leadership of such men as Bishop Charles B. Galloway, secured its adoption. Under its provisions the saloons have been driven steadily out of the State, and are now making their last stand in four or five cities. May the result in Virginia, of whom the undersigned is simply a representative.

a representative. JAMISS CANNON, Jr.

MERCHANTS' BILL

Passed by in Committee and

Not Likely to Come Up

Blackstone, Va., March 23.

THE COMMISSION

Plumbing Tinning **Gas-Fitting**

Pasteur Filters Water Heaters Gas Ranges

OUICK REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

RICHMOND PLUMBING & MANTEL CO.

26 NORTH NINTH STREET.

ON DEMANDS Elevated Employes Want

WILL INSIST

WAGES NOT SATISFACTORY

Shorter Hours of Work.

But They Are Not as Much Concerned About Their Pay as About the Hours They Have to Be On Duty.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, March 23.—By a practically unanimous vote the newly organ. ized Manhattan Elevated employes tonight refused to accept the proposition made by the officials of the road looking to a settlement of the grievances of the men. The feeling against the proposed schedule manifested itself from the first, because there was no provision for a reduction of hours. One of the principal grievances of the men is that their hours are altogether too long. They

While not altogether satisfied with the rate of wages paid, there is not so much feeling on that phase of the question as about the hours. In one case, however, the pay of guards, the men demand \$3 a day, instead of \$1.85, proposed by the

want a nine hour day, or as near a nine hour day as the schedule of the trains

One of the officials of the men's organ

"We will insist on our demands. Of course, in considering the advisability of a strike, we will not lose sight of the inconvenience to the public, and we will go as far as possible to have the matter settled by arbitration. But we must have the nine hour day and the wage scale we have asked for." "We will insist on our demands

SECRETARY SHAW MADE AN ADDRESS IN ATLANTA

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTA, GA., March 23.—Secretary

of the Treasury Shaw, accompanied by to-day from New Orleans. The Secretary will visit the proposed sites for the Atlanta Federal building to-morrow and will leave for Washington at noon to-morrow, Secretary Shaw is being entertained while here by Colonel Robert

At an elaborate banquet at the Capital City Club, tendered by the Atlanta Clearing House Association, Secretary Shaw responded to the toast "Our Country," Other speakers were Clark Howell, Hoke Smith, J. Temple Graves and Colonel Lowr

Gans Still Champion.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, PA., March 23.—Joe Gans, clampton light-weight pugilist, knocked Jack Bennett, of McKeesport, out in the fifth round to-night. Gans up to the start of the fifth let Bennett do the fighting; then the negro started in and knocked his man down three times. The last time was the knock-out.

Richmonders in New York,

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, March 23.—H. B. Houdar,
Barthold), Miss Myers, J. K. Branch,
and wife, Holland.

Andreas Contract to the Contract of the Contra

by a large number of commission merchants.

The bill created quite a flurry among the latter, and they were on hand in full force to fight, though but few of them spoke.

The bill created quite a flurry among the latter, and they were on hand in full force to fight, though but few of them spoke.

The bill created quite a flurry among the novice when you can have always with you a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, a perfect cower force to fight, though but few of them spoke.